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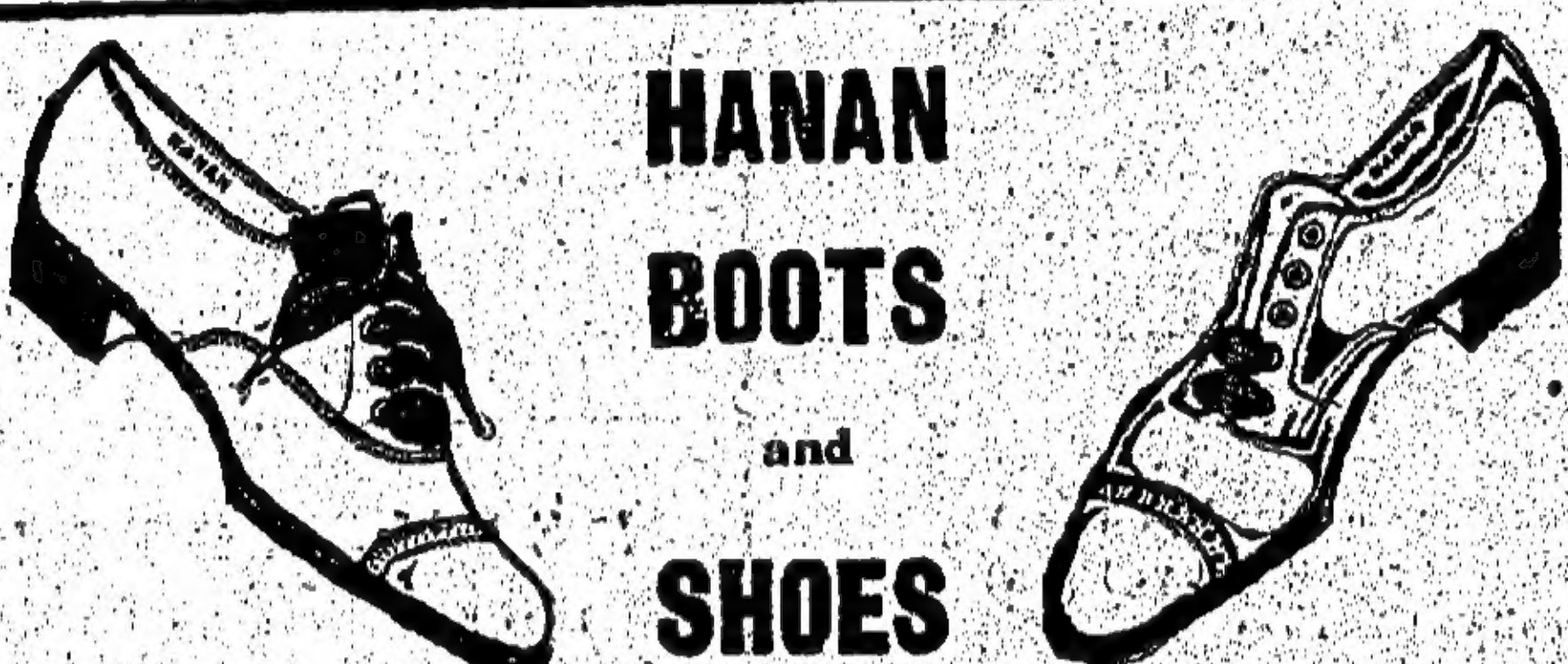
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## PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, January 10th.

CONFUSION WORSE COMPOUNDED.

The cleavage between north and south was one which most people could understand. It represented the conflicting of divergent opinions on the subject of Constitutional Government or rather Parliamentary control. Now another party seems to be claiming recognition. This is the association of Yangtze Tschuns, whose memorial suggesting peace parleys with the South led to the downfall of the Tuan Chi-fui Cabinet and who have latterly stood for compromise. Under the leadership of Li Shun, they have banded themselves together as a reply to the Northern Tschuns' military demonstrations. Thus the centre of interest is now in Nanking, where all kinds of representatives and delegates are assembling in order to press the claims of their respective patrons, Northerners and Southerners. The approach of Northern troops to the ancient capital is viewed with suspicion by Li Chun, whose forces stand on the *qui vive*, prepared for eventualities. The South have complained that the armistice was intended as a device to enable the military leaders of the North to advance their preparations against the South. The Northern Tschuns, on the other hand, complain that the Southern leaders have acted treacherously and have not observed the conditions of the armistice. Distrust is mutual. On top of this comes the report that a foreign Power has decided to intervene in order to secure peace, but what this means it is difficult to say. It may be merely a suggestion or the tendering of good advice, which China has in abundance but for the most part disregards. Li Yang-ting is said to be associated with the Yangtze Tschuns, but if he has been defeated so badly by Lung Chi-kung, as reported, he cannot be of much service to them. However, all that can be said meantime is that the situation is still as obscure or more so than it was before the Yangtze Tschuns got together.

POLITICAL.

In the circumstances narrated above it will be readily understood that the position of the President is not rendered any more comfortable. Wang Shih-chun, the Premier, is said to have become disgusted with the prevailing state of affairs and the hopelessness of recording any progress that he has tendered his resignation, which the President naturally declined to accept. The Minister of Communications is also reputed to be anxious to get out of office, a report which can very well be believed in view of his unpopularity over certain deals with Japanese.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

It would seem as if China were really to be represented in the fighting forces in France. The French *Chargé d'Affaires* has had several sessions at the Waichian-pu, and though nothing definite has been arranged yet it is understood that the Government is prepared to despatch 10,000 troops to France to take sides against the common enemy. I have been told on pretty good authority that it is contemplated sending 3,000 troops to the front at an early date, and that there is no difficulty in getting ships, as three steamers carrying 1,000 each can be had. It is to be hoped that this is true. At any rate, it can be taken as correct that distinct progress has been made with the project of using Chinese man-power in the fighting-line in France.

FINANCIAL.

The Government has concluded a small loan with the Yokohama Specie Bank in order to enhance the value of the notes of the two Government banks. The amount is \$10,000,000, and the security is the surplus of the Salt Gabelle. Needless to say, the hope is general in the capital that this step will raise the value of the notes, which have depreciated considerably during the past two months. A second loan was concluded on Saturday by the Ministry of Finance with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for \$2,000,000 on the security of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, a security which the Chinese have been advised not to give, as it trenches on financial and currency matters, which should be kept private.

THE PLAGUE.

Unfortunately, it is too true, that the pneumonic plague which broke out in the northern part of Shansi has spread. It is stated to have appeared in Tientsin, and if this be so it is tolerably certain that this dread disease will claim the toll of many lives before it is stamped out. According to report, the local authorities are not rendering the assistance that might have been expected of enlightened and patriotic officials. The plague has already claimed one foreign victim, Father Deboucy, of the Roman Catholic Mission, who succumbed while ministering to his flock. Dr. Wu's initial measures for inspection of travellers on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway has been hardened into complete stoppage of all traffic after all, the only sensible method.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.  
VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese male child, aged five years, was resumed by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday.

The Coroner said that the only important evidence given at the previous sitting of the Court was Inspector Sim's report, according to which it appeared that the child had been struck on the right side by the car. This statement was subsequently confirmed by medical evidence.

The chauffeur of the car (No. 25, Dragon Cycle Co.), which knocked down the child, stated that he was a licensed driver. On the day of the accident his car was engaged to convey Captain Douglas to the Taikoo Sugar Refinery and back. He originally intended to drive to Hongkong through the Caroline Road, but, owing to the congested state of traffic at the time, he changed his course and continued on his way along the Yee Wo Road, which happened to be clear at the time. The car was travelling at between 6 and 7 miles an hour. When they got to Causeway Bay terminus, a little boy suddenly appeared from behind a tramcar and attempted to cross the tracks at once, but this momentum sent the car forward, and, as a result, the child was knocked down by the right wheel of the car and thrown violently on to one side. After the accident witness backed the car and took it to the left side of the road. He was driving along the right-hand side of the road at the time with the object of avoiding the crowd, moving along the opposite side.

Captain J. T. Douglas said he was the only passenger in the car at the time of the accident. He held a driver's licence himself. In his opinion, the speed of the car from Quarry Bay to Causeway Bay, averaged between 25 and 31 miles an hour. The car was following a tramcar from Shaukiwan, but at the terminus it came abreast of the tramcar. Another tramcar was coming along Yee Wo Street at the time, and had turned the bend at the terminus, thereby preventing the motor-car, in which he was travelling, from proceeding along Caroline Street to get to Hongkong. A third tramcar was standing opposite the tramway shelter, thus obstructing the car and preventing it being driven on the left side of the road. Witness thought that the car was moving at a speed of 6 to 7 miles an hour when it passed the terminus. Immediately the car came abreast of the tramcar witness saw an object attempting to cross the street from behind the car. The next thing he felt was an impact, and he ordered the chauffeur to stop. When he got out he saw a child lying on the roadway.

The Coroner—Was the chauffeur aware of the accident?—Witness: No; I do not think so.

The Coroner—Do you think the accident could have been avoided?—No; in my opinion it was unavoidable. The whole thing occurred so quickly that it gave no chance to the chauffeur to prevent it. I consider the chauffeur a careful driver.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said the point they had to consider was, not whether the chauffeur had been guilty of negligence, but whether the accident occurred as a consequence of the deviation from the regulation of the Colony—the regulation enjoining every vehicle to keep to the left side of the road.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the chauffeur, who will be brought up for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.  
A PLUCKY POLICE RESERVIST.

Three Chinese were charged with assaulting another Chinese at Tung On Lane on Friday.

Inspector MacDonald stated that the three defendants, armed with an axe, an iron bar, and a file, respectively, entered a complainant's house and threatened him. Being refused, with the refusal, they set upon complainant, who managed to escape and ran out of his house, followed by the defendants. Police Reservist Aquino, who was on duty at the time, and a *lutung* went to the rescue of complainant and succeeded in arresting the defendants. In witness opinion defendants went to complainant's house with revengeful intent. They were seen to enter the house and to take certain information with regard to opium smuggling. But for the timely intervention of the Police Reservist, serious consequences might have ensued.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$200 each.

## THEFT OF NEEDLES.

A young Chinese tailor was charged with stealing a quantity of needles valued at \$11.50, from a shop in Queen's Road, Central, on Friday.

Defendant stated that he had been wrongfully accused of theft. He had bought some needles at another shop, and had only paid the shop in Queen's Road a friendly visit.

Inspector MacDonald said the defendant, who was accompanied by two others, went into the shop and asked the shopkeeper to show them some needles. A quantity was laid on the counter for inspection, and while defendant's accomplices diverted the shopkeeper's attention from the pile, by demanding samples, defendant busied himself extracting several packets and concealing them in his pockets. One of the assistants noticed this and raised an alarm, but defendant and his confederates managed to escape. Chase was given, and defendant was eventually arrested by a *lutung*. Two packets of needles were found on him. The Inspector added that shop-lifting became prevalent during the Chinese New Year.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour, and four hours' stocks opposite the shop.

"BECKONING TO PARTNERS."  
THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA ON  
MISSIONARY EFFORT.

Appealing, at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, on behalf of the Church Missionary Association, the Bishop of Victoria, taking as his text St. Luke C. V., v. 7, said:—

The first followers of our Lord Jesus Christ were fishermen and they owned different boats and some of them were partners. On the occasion to which my text refers our Lord had selected Simon Peter's boat to use it as a pulpit to preach to the people on the shore, and afterwards he enjoined him and his companions to come out for a draught of fishes; and though they had fished all night and caught nothing they let down their net at their Master's word. They had an extraordinary experience; they found a marvellous opportunity and an extreme difficulty, the multitude of fishes was beyond their strength to haul in and the net was breaking and the boat beginning to sink. Happily they had partners in another ship, so they beckoned to them, the sons of Zebedee, James and John, to come and help them.

The analogy is obvious, all Christian people are intended to catch men, to be fishers of men, the whole Church of Christ may be said to be sailing in many different ships; different nations, different sects and communions, persons of different occupations; but we are all partners in the same great enterprise.

This morning I desire you to have in mind two ships in partnership, both within the Anglican Communion and both in this Diocese. The first ship I am thinking of is the missionary ship that sailed out to China some seventy or so years ago. The men who manned it, as did St. Peter, that they were going forth in direct obedience to their Lord's command, and were persuaded that they had Him on board their ship but, alas, they toiled a long time without any success. One of the earliest missionaries of our Communion was the Rev. Vincent Stanton, afterwards the Colonial Chaplain here. He was put in prison and in irons in Canton for his missionary efforts, and others were persecuted by the Chinese. The first Bishop of Victoria said that when he tried to do anything among the Chinese they said: "Your doctrine may be very good, why do you not apply it to the English people?" So for years, there was very little encouragement for the missionaries. The literary classes of the Chinese had no use for the missionary enterprise, and the missionaries' only converts were chiefly amongst their own servants.

Now all this is entirely changed. The thoughtful Chinese are realising that they have a need for some power that will create and strengthen character. There is a great movement on the part of students. A young Chinese said not very long ago, before the Revolution, they thought all they had to do was to change the political machinery and mode of government in China, and all would be well. Ten thousand students were sent to Japan and the majority were studying politics. "But now," he said, "though we have changed the machinery of politics and the mode of government, things are no better. It will be necessary to go to our fundamentals and change the social elements of our nation." Therefore, it is that they are looking in such large numbers to the members of the Christian Church and asking what we can give them to strengthen and change their characters. Some of our educational institutions are turning away hundreds of students because there is no accommodation for them. Many big cities are appealing for teachers, and in one case the people sent me their idea as a guarantee that they were ready to accept Christianity. In the greatness of the opportunity missionaries are appealing to their partners at a time of extreme difficulty. Owing to the war there have come no new recruits for the mission work for three or four years, but when the ship of the State beckoned to the missionary ship for help, the missionary ship responded by giving two of its four doctors—Drs. Bradley and Plummer—to national service; one out of their two trained nurses; already two, and very soon a third, of our very slender staff of missionary clergy are being given up; three schoolmasters and other workers. And when it was found, as at Peking at the beginning of the war, that our enemies were circulating amongst the Chinese erroneous statements about the English position, the missionaries published, and are still publishing, a Chinese newspaper giving all the latest telegrams and stating what we believe to be the true facts about the war. So when the ship of the State appealed I submit that the missionary ship responded.

Missionary work now is difficult owing to the unsettled state of China. Only three weeks ago a typical case of piracy occurred in the Canton Delta. Some stolen goods were traced to a village not far from here by the Canton-Kowloon railway, and the Canton authorities sent 400 soldiers to surround the village. In that village we have a Church and school and a Chinese clergyman. These soldiers looted the Church and school, and shot at the clergyman, and then seized seventy men—some may have been guilty—but the majority of them were innocent, and amongst them were eight of our Church members. These seventy were taken to Canton the same afternoon and shot without trial. One escaped, and he was said to be a notorious robber. The soldiers managed to miss him and he fell down pretending to be dead, and so he got off free. The Church members have left widows and little children unprotected. For these things make missionary work very difficult and discouraging. There is another element which adds to the difficulties, and that is the high rate of exchange. Money that was given in England and was considered sufficient to carry on the work in China is now totally inadequate. In some cases we may have had to close useful educational and medical institutions. The Leper Hospital at Peking has been obliged to refuse fresh inmates.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

## D.E.L. DUTIES.

Further men are required for attachment to the Engineer Company for training in Defence Electric Light duties. Men of the Infantry Battalion willing to undertake this work are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders by 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd inst. Platoon Commanders will send a list of all names received to the Orderly Room by 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd inst.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1918.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

## INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Staff) will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 24th. Uniform optional.

## ORCHESTRA.

The orchestra practice ordered for Monday, Jan. 21st, is hereby cancelled.

T. F. HOUGH.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1918.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

NO. 1, HONGKONG, V.A.D.

Friday 25th, 10.30 General Inspection by H. E. the G.O.C. at the Military Hospital. Caps and capes must be worn, and the uniform must be in accordance with the V.A.D. booklet, issued to members.

Monday 21st 5.30 p.m. Lecture on First Aid by Mrs. Hickling, L.R.C.P., at the Helena May Institute.

W. WILKINSON, (Acting Adjutant and Hon. Sec.).

There are no more pounds forthcoming, so what is to be done? Happily there are partners in another ship, so these brethren, who are hard-pressed by these difficulties, are beckoning to their other brethren. You are the brethren in the other ship, you are equally members of the Church of England, you have been baptised into the same Holy Name and partake of the same Holy Eucharist, and you have the same missionary obligation. You are out here, it may be, to serve your country, to keep her trade going, or to keep her flag flying—and in doing all this you may be glorifying God quite as much as if you were missionaries, but you must realise that you have missionary obligations. I am commissioned to beckon you to come and help them. Some of you may help by giving your money. It would be quite possible for this congregation to make up the shortage due to the high exchange. I know in Naval and Military circles you have been very hard hit by the high rate of exchange, but some of you are making money, and perhaps you have never had so much as you have now, and I appeal to you to give increased subscriptions to this Church Missionary Association.

Do not think I only want your money—there are more important ways of helping. The effectiveness of the missionary work of the Church does not depend altogether on the number of missionary agents or the number of institutions kept going, the number of pounds or dollars subscribed, but upon the character of Christianity exhibited by the professing Christians. I would have you remember in a Colony like this that you can count the missionaries by fives and tens, but you have to count the members of the Church of England by hundreds. Therefore, surely the impression on the Chinese mind is made much more by you than by the missionaries.

I sometimes think that the Church before the beginning of the war would never have evangelised the world—it was too worldly, self-satisfied, too proud, and too godless. Now your partners in the missionary ship appeal to you to conform to Christ's teaching, to exemplify by your lives the teaching you profess to believe that men are all of one blood, to put away pride of race and airs of superiority and anything that would cause young Christians or enquirers to stumble. By your lives you will help more than any other way the missionary work of the Church, and you should also help by making yourselves acquainted with the true facts of the missionary enterprise. I believe that nine-tenths of the prejudice against missionary work is due to ignorance. Make it your business to see what is going on. You can see the missionary institutions and form impressions first-hand. And, above all, they beckon you, their partners, to help by your prayers. Sometimes people ask how it is that the modern missionaries are not so successful as the early apostolic missionaries were. I am not prepared to admit that there is a great disparity, but even if there were I will give you one reason for it. The missionaries in the first century were backed and supported by the prayers of the whole Christian community. St. Paul, when he wrote his letters, was quite sure that he had the spiritual support of all Christians; he said they were helping together by their prayers. You must remember that missionary work is spiritual work and can only be successful when there is a spiritual force behind it. If there were more prayer for missions and less criticism there would be more success. I ask you to help by your prayerful sympathy. We are living in critical times foretold in Holy Scripture, and it may be that indicate the approach of the end of this age and the second coming of Christ. The time is short, and when we stand before Him there are many things we shall regret, but I am certain none of us will regret any dollar given, any prayer said, any sacrifice made, any effort put forth for the making known of His glorious name throughout the world.



## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG v. CRAIGENGOWER.

Craigengower went to the wicket first and only their first three batsmen showed any form. They hit Donnelly and Morgan about to the tune of 34 runs, but the latter bowler lured them out, and then Pearce proved almost unplayable, dismissing six of the team in quick succession for 6 runs. The whole side totalled only 98, and for 30 of these Ford was responsible. To this the Club replied with 268, thanks to Pearce and Muriel, who opened the Club's innings and were both in fine fettle. Pearce had hard lines in being run out when only 7 runs short of his century. His score included 14 fours, while Muriel's 50 included 12 fours. The visitors' fielding was poor and many runs might have been saved. Scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER.				
R. Bass, c. Jacks, b. Morgan	21			
T. Ford, st. McConnell, b. Morgan	30			
F. S. Thompson, c. Murray, b. Pearce	13			
J. B. Graham, b. Pearce	1			
M. H. Ashes, b. Pearce	0			
A. W. Grimmett, b. Pearce	0			
J. D. Norris, c. Murray, b. Pearce	0			
L. A. Rose, c. Evans, b. Pearce	0			
W. W. Edwards, c. Donnelly, b. Pearce	0			
D. K. Kharas, c. Murray, b. Morgan	0			
W. Pitt, not out	0			
Extras	18			
Total	98			

Bowling Analysis.				
Donnelly	0	0	0	0
Morgan	13	2	44	4
Pearce	5	0	6	6

HONGKONG.				
T. E. Pearce, run out	53			
H. E. Gray, b. Abbas	26			
Capt. Gray, b. Abbas	26			
M. M. Murray, c. Ford, b. Grimmett	1			
M. M. Murray, c. Ford, b. Grimmett	1			
F. W. S. Evans, c. Thompson, b. Grimmett	32			
D. E. Donnelly, b. Abbas	4			
Col. Morgan, b. Grimmett	0			
H. E. Hollands, b. Kharas, b. Grimmett	18			
Lt. McConnell, b. Graham	1			
P. Jacks, not out	0			
Extras	10			
Total	268			

Bowling Analysis.				
Graham	0	0	0	0
Grimmett	17	0	115	5
Abbas	7	0	51	2

## KOWLOON v. MIDDLESEX.

This match, at King's Park, resulted in a surprise victory for the visitors by 7 runs. The soldiers batted first and made 116 runs against very good bowling. Purnell (not out, 34) having the best score. Kowloon were expected to knock off the runs quickly, but they failed badly—much worse than the score shows, as without Macaskill's 70 their innings would have been in the nature of a procession. Pte. Grove, fielding at cover-point, had a good deal to do with the victory, as he caught four men. The first two home wickets fell without any score being registered, and Kowloon must have sighed for the services of Claxton. If they are to make any showing against the Club next week they must improve their fielding and display more keenness. Cobb bowled well, having 7 wickets for 57 runs. Macaskill's 70 included 11 fours and one 6. Scores:—

MIDDLESEX.				
Lt. Cobbitt, c. Stapleton, b. Cobb	23			
Pte. Grove, c. Cobb	0			
Corp. Fawthrop, c. Green, b. Cobb	3			
Lt. Cooper, c. Cobb	13			
Lt. C. Butterworth, c. Stalker, b. Cobb	0			
Capt. H. Smith, b. Cobb	17			
Lt. Dickson, c. b. Stalker	7			
Pte. Purnell, not out	34			
Pte. Smith, b. Pestonji	3			
Lt. Lovely, b. Pestonji	1			
Pte. Woodward, b. Cobb	5			
Extras	11			
Total	116			

Bowling Analysis.				
Cobb	17	2	57	7
Pestonji	10	3	34	2
Stalker	7	1	24	1

KOWLOON.				
L. J. Blackburn, c. Grove, b. Purnell	0			
J. P. Robinson, c. Smith, b. Purnell	0			
J. Etalor, c. Grove, b. Purnell	14			
K. B. Macaskill, b. Fawthrop	70			
C. J. Stapleton, c. Smith, b. Woodward	3			
F. E. Joeland, c. Grove, b. Fawthrop	5			
P. H. Cobb, c. Grove, b. Fawthrop	10			
L. Pestonji, c. Woodward	3			
A. H. Mead, l.b.w., b. Fawthrop	0			
J. de Souza, l.b.w., b. Butterworth	0			
S. E. Green, not out	1			
Extras	1			
Total	109			

Bowling Analysis.				
Purnell	5	0	35	2
Cooper	5	0	33	1
Tobutt	3	0	18	1
Woodward	5	0	17	1
Fawthrop	5	0	9	4
Butterworth	1	0	2	1

## CIVIL SERVICE v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

This League fixture at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon ended in a win for the Civil Service by 72 runs. The Civil Service, going in first, scored 131 runs, to which W. E. Dixon (34), and P. T. Lambie (34 not out) were the chief contributors. Both players batted steadily, though whenever opportunity offered they hit out lustily, scoring eleven fours between them. Of the bowlers tried by the R.E., C.Q.M.S. Reakes had the best average with 5 wickets for 52 runs. The Engineers started promisingly with 28 runs for two wickets, but the other batsmen were no match for the bowling of R. E. O. Bird, who dismissed seven for 28 runs. The fielding of the Civil Service was extremely smart; Ling's two catches being a feature of the match. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
W. E. Dixon, c. Wahl, b. Reakes	34			
D. M. Goodall, c. Adams, b. Cripwell	10			
R. C. Wicheh, c. McGregor, b. Reakes	1			
E. W. Hamilton, b. Cripwell	4			
C. M. W. Reynolds, b. Reakes	19			
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., Cripwell	19			
P. T. Lambie, not out	34			
R. E. O. Bird, c. Waller, b. Cripwell	0			
Hon. C. Sevon, b. Cripwell	4			
W. H. Edmonds, c. Waller, b. Reakes	10			
F. Ling, b. Reakes	0			
Extras	2			
Total	131			

Bowling Analysis.				
C.Q.M.S. Reakes	18	4	52	5
S. S. Cripwell	14	0	77	5

R.E.				
Sgt. MacGregor, c. Dixon, b. Bird	14			
Cpl. Adams, c. Ling, b. Bird	11			
Spr. Waller, c. Dixon, b. Hamilton	3			
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, b. Bird	4			
Lt. Wahl, c. Bradbury, b. Hamilton	4			
S. S. Cripwell, b. Bird	0			
Cpl. Reakes, st. Lambie, b. Bird	0			
Spr. Millard, b. Bird	0			
Spr. Cpl. Charters, not out	0			
Lt. Cpl. Pascoe, c. Ling, b. Bird	4			
Spr. Townsend, b. Hamilton	3			
Extras	3			
Total	59			

Bowling Analysis.				
E. W. Hamilton	12	0	28	3
R. E. O. Bird	12	1	28	7

## C.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The C.R.C., who have been faring very badly in the league fixtures during the past five or six weeks, defeated the R.G.A. on Saturday, at Causeway Bay, by two wickets and three runs. The Garrison team, batting first, scored 113, thanks mainly to Br. Mann, who made 43 (not out), and Gunner Smith, 28. Both players played good cricket for their runs and their partnership seemed likely to prove very fruitful, when Smith, in stepping back to hit one of Un How Fan's deliveries, had the bad fortune to knock his wicket down. The C.R.C. bowling did not impress the Garrison team much, the best average being 7 wickets for 57 runs by Un How Fan. The Chinese replied with 116 for eight wickets. Ng Sze Yuen (38) and Un How Fan (33) were in excellent form and were mainly responsible for their sides' success. For the soldiers Gr. Baines took 6 wickets for 42 runs. Scores:—

R.G.A.				
Br. Athorne, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. Yaw Man Tsun	6			
Br. Dix, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. Un How Fan	7			
Br. Drummond, c. Yaw Man Tsun, b. Un How Fan	1			
Gr. Perkins, c. Ng Sze Yuen, b. Yaw Man Tsun	2			
Lt. Wilkinson, c. Ng Sze Kwong, b. Un How Fan	0			
Lt. Baker, c. and b. Un How Fan	16			
Gr. Baines, c. and b. Un How Fan	0			
Br. Mann, not out	43			
C.Q.M.S. Ross, c. Ching, b. Un How Fan	7			
Br. Armatys, c. Ho Wing Kin, b. Yaw Man Tsun	0			
Gr. Smith, hit wicket, b. Un How Fan	28			
Extras	4			
Total	113			

Bowling Analysis.				
Un How Fan	20	3	57	7
Yaw Man Tsun	14	5	23	3
Ng Sze Kwong	5	1	19	0

C.R.C.				
Ng Sze Kwong, c. Smith, b. Baines	1			
Ng Sze Yuen, c. Dix, b. Baines	38			
Chos Man Ping, l.b.w., b. Athorne	8			
Un How Fan, c. Dix, b. Baines	32			
Ho Wing Kin, c. Ross, b. Baines	7			
G. Lee, b. Baines	12			
Yew Man Tsun, c. Baker, b. Athorne	10			
H. Ching, c. Drummond, b. Baines	10			
Kwok Shiu Yan, not out	0			
A. J. Kew, not out	0			
R. Lee, did not bat	0			
Extras	7			
Total (for 8 wickets)	116			

Bowling Analysis.				
Br. Athorne	10	0	40	1
Gr. Baines	18	4	42	6
Lt. Baker	4	0	20	0
Br. Dix	4	1	7	0

## THE LEAGUE TABLE.

Few imagined that Kowloon, who were strong favourites for the Shield a fortnight ago, would be defeated by the side at the bottom of the table. However, the Middlesex team scored a good win on Saturday, and after this success they ought to win many more matches. They fielded the best side they have had so far, and with the same team playing regularly they would soon rise in the table. The Club won easily and is now in a very comfortable position at the top, with the Civil Service and the University close on its heels. The Club has to play the Civil Service twice yet, and on these matches a great deal depends, while next Saturday's game on the Club ground—Hongkong v. Kowloon—ought to tell whether Kowloon has any chance of winning the League. The Chinese Recreation Club did well to beat the Gunners and may still upset some of the leaders. The Civil Service is the only side which has the distinction of being unbeaten, but 5 drawn games spoil this record.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Hongkong	10	7	2	1	22
Civil Service	10	5	0	5	20
University	10	6	2	2	20
Kowloon	11	5	3	3	18
Craigengower	12	6	5	2	17
R.E.	14	4	7	3	15
C.R.C.	12	4	6	2	14
R.G.A.	12	2	6	4	10
Middlesex	10	3	7	0	9
Navy	9	3	6	0	9

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE v. Y.M.C.A.

This match was played on the Military Ground at Happy Valley and resulted in a good win for the Y.M.C.A., for whom Ahlo batted well, while McPherson was in deadly form with the ball. The College boys showed smartness in the field, and were unfortunate in having Ismail run out. Scores:—

Y.M.C.A.				
J. Starling, c. Ip Kau, b. Fletcher	0			
J. R. Unan, b. Fletcher	18			
G. F. Turner, b. Ramjahn	21			
F. Mohler, c. Ismail, b. Ramjahn	5			
H. Gittens, b. Ramjahn	1			
L. F. Ahlo, b. Fletcher	41			
Ng Tat King, st. Ip Kau, b. Fletcher	0			
J. L. McPherson, c. and b. Ismail	9			
E. Baker, b. Fletcher	9			
R. F. Rope, not out	4			
S. Chai, run out	0			
Extras	0			
Total	118			

Bowling Analysis.				
Fletcher	12	1	48	5
Ramjahn	9	2	39	3
Ismail	3	3	11	1
Abbas	2	0	11	0

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.				
A. A. Ramjahn, b. McPherson	13			
Ip Shui Oi, c. Turner, b. McPherson	14			
S. A. Ismail, run out	6			
Ip Kau, c. Turner, b. McPherson	10			
M. Abbas, c. Turner, b. McPherson	0			
J. O. Fletcher, b. McPherson	3			
Chao Man Chan, b. Ahlo	4			
S. A. R. Ismail, b. McPherson	0			
A. Wahab, c. Rope, b. Ahlo	4			
Lo Kwok Min, not out	1			
Extras	8			
Total	63			

Bowling Analysis.				
Starling	7	2	15	0
Ahlo	4	0	19	2
McPherson	9	1	13	6
Turner	1	0	9	0

## BILLARDS.

## SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

At the Soldiers' Club, on Friday, the Defence Corps maintained the lead they obtained on the previous evening in the above tournament. To-night's final games should be very interesting, as it is probable that the Police will be considerably behind their opponents when Sergt. Pitt commences the final game of this semi-final. The winning team will meet the 3 and 4 Platoons of the H.K.F.R. in the final. Scores:—

H.K.F.R. AND WARRIORS.				
Mr. Brown	227	Mr. Ritchie	250	
A.S.P. Franks	250	Mr. Johnson	252	

MARK TWAIN'S PRIZE JOKE.

The New York Bookman says that at a spiritualist demonstration held recently Mark Twain appeared and dictated a short story to a lady. After the dictation of the story was completed the typist remarked: "It's pretty short for a book." There came this reply: "Did you ever know about my prize joke? One day I went to church, heard a missionary sermon, was carried away to the extent of a hundred dollars. The preacher kept talking. I reduced my note to fifty dollars. He talked on. I came down to twenty-five, to ten, to five, and after he had said all that he had in him, I stole a nickel from the basket. Reason for my loss."

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

## H.K.F.C. v. NAVY.

This match was played on the Club ground on Saturday. The Club forward line was quite different from the one originally selected, neither Grimmett or Chasels turning out. Neither was the Navy team at full strength, although Black made a welcome re-appearance. The game was very evenly contested and the sailors were unlucky to lose. A draw would have been a very fair indication of the run of play.

The Club were the first to become dangerous, forcing a corner but without result. When the sailors got into their stride they played in excellent style, their combination in the first half being particularly good. Clarke beat the Club backs and scored a likely corner on one occasion, but Rodger stepped back into the breach and stopped him. A corner followed, but the ball was put behind. Some pretty work by the Navy left wing gave the sailors another chance, but this time Clarke put the ball too high. Then the Club broke away, and a pass from the left wing found Pascoe, unmarked and a few yards from goal, and he promptly netted with a good strong shot. Some neat work between Clarke and Neale nearly ended in a goal, but the latter was charged off just as he was about to shoot. A lovely centre from Cape brought the ball dangerously near the Club citadel again, and for a time Goldenberg's charge was in considerable danger. A Club attack next brought Crocker out to stay away, and the Club put a shot into what would have been an open goal had not Black, anticipating the danger, rushed back and headed out from almost under the bar. The second goal came from a scramble around the sailors' citadel, Crocker letting in a simple shot which nine times out of ten he would have saved easily. The interval arrived with the Club leading by two goals.

The Navy attacked at once on resuming, and following some smart work by Clarke, Neale shot behind. Another shot followed with a similar result, and then both sides adopted the individual style of play, going in for dribbling when passing would have brought better results. Cape put in a nice shot from the wing, and a tussle in the Club goal resulted in one of the Navy team getting temporarily disabled, but goals were not forthcoming. The only goal in this half came from a penalty awarded the Navy. Travis took the kick and made no mistake. Just before the final whistle sounded, Pascoe broke through and almost scored, but Crocker came out and cleared. The Club were saved by their half-back line, all three men doing a tremendous amount of work and all doing it well.

Teams:—  
H.K.F.C.:—Goldenberg, Cave and McBubbin, Balfour, Stewart, and Rodger; Goldenberg, Pascoe, Gerrard, McLeish, and Morrison.  
Navy:—Crocker, Black and Coakey; Hollamby, Smith, and Biggs; Llewellyn, Travis, Clarke, Neale, and Cape.  
Referee: Mr. Atwell.

## DIVISION II.

## SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC, 3; 83rd CO.

## R.G.A., 1.

This game was played on the Navy ground before a very large crowd—all well inside the ropes, as usual. In fact, about a dozen of the stalls had been erected for the sale of nuts, oranges, sugar-cane and other Chinese delicacies on the inner side of the enclosure. It is an absolute impossibility for anyone, unless they take up a position actually on the playing line before the match starts, to get a good view of a game on this ground when the Athletics are playing. The only goal of the first half was claimed by the soldiers, a ball from Lord into the net in an attempt to clear.

On resuming, the Chinese went straight through from the kick-off, beat the opposing backs, and then weakly put the ball behind. The right back of the 83rd Co. was playing a good game at this stage and spoiling many a dangerous movement of the South China forwards. An Kit Sang brought the score level with a fine individual effort. Though well hustled he managed to find the net. The Chinese followed this with two lovely long shots, and shortly afterwards, in an attack on the Army goal, the custodian himself was nearly rushed through goal. He just managed to clear, however, but could not get the ball far enough away, and it was promptly sent back again, this time into the net. The third goal for the Chinese came from a penalty for "hands." It was rather hard lines on the Army, as the ball did not appear to be deliberately handled, but the referee is the sole judge and the soldiers were quite wrong in showing (as some of



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS and the Public are hereby notified that Mr. H. C. SANDROFF, for many years Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong Jockey Club, having expressed his wish to be relieved from that Office, his resignation has been accepted.

Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS have been appointed Secretaries and Treasurers to the Club as from the 10th January.

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the Current season are requested to make payment to Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS who are hereby authorised to collect all monies due to the Club and will in future disburse funds in settlement of accounts owing.

Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS will issue to Members and Members Ladies Tickets of admission to the grand stand and enclosure and will be in charge of the sale of Admission Tickets for the general public which may be obtained as heretofore from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the gate on Race Days.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course,  
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.  
[1637]

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [1638]

## MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., undertake the conveyance of MOTOR CARS (at owners' risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in their Special Crane Lighter. Car also for Motor Cars provided.

Fares each trip \$3.00 per car, to be paid to lighterman.

Lighter will leave daily as under:

Praya north of	Praya at
PUBLIC PIER, KOWLOON.	FORTINOR STREET, HONGKONG.
1.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
5.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.

[1636]

## NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY, 25th January, at 5.30 P.M., in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. (kindly lent for the occasion).

## BUSINESS:

- (1) To pass the accounts for 1914.
  - (2) To arrange for the celebration of St. George's Day, 1915.
  - (3) To elect a Committee and Officers for 1915.
- [1521]

## THE WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Company having CEASED to operate, the Steamers "LINTAN", "SANUI", "NANNING" and "SAINAN", all Creditors and others having any Claims against the Company are required to send particulars thereof (a) in Hongkong to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong; (b) in Canton to Messrs. DRAKE & Co., Canton; in connection with business of the Company at that port; and (c) in connection with West River Ports to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Canton; and in every case before the Fifteenth day of February, 1915, after which date no claims will be recognised.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [1618]

## CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDA'S—East Parade Ground.  
Principal—Miss BENDELACK, M.A., D. Ed.  
School re-opens January 10th, 1915.  
Thorough English and Chinese Education.  
Fees moderate. [1459]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## OUR HOUSEFED

## CAPONS

## AND

## CHICKENS

## ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour.  
—TRY THEM—  
[1523]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20341 to 20349 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. HECTOR V. PIERCE, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 16th January 1915. [1630]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 421 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12036/12035 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other or others will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [1461]

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 16th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the  
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
General Agents for the  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1915. [1507]

## THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 16th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to  
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1915. [1608]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 16th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1915. [1509]

## THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 16th, to TUESDAY, 29th January, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MURRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1915. [1510]

## WANTED.

TAILORS CUTTER and SALESMAN to Manage Branch Business. Good opportunity for Capable Man.  
Apply to—Box 1243,  
c/o PARKS & THOMPSON TRADING, Tientsin.  
[1524]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT in Tregunter Mansions, May Road, Possession early in May next.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1555]

## TO LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN situated Praya East M. L. No. 42.  
Apply to—  
N. MODY & Co.  
[1531]

## TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, 6 Rooms Unfurnished.  
DENNY & BOWLEY.  
[1527]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.  
Apply—  
H. E. GOLDSMITH,  
P.W.D.  
[1518]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 87, PRAY, from 1st May to 31st October, 8 Rooms and usual Offices, together with a large Garden.  
Apply—  
W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS,  
c/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,  
6, Duddell Street.  
[1493]

## TO LET.

NO. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai ONE GODOWN.  
"LEWIS" No. 123, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1915.  
Apply to—  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings.  
[150]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings, HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[126]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
48, Connaught Road Central.  
[600]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1573]

## WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality, First floor preferred.  
Apply to—  
TONG SENG & Co.,  
12, Queen's Road Central.  
[1531]

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.  
Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
Lane, Cheong & Co.  
[1458]

## FOR SALE.

Asiatic, Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS and all kinds of

## PHILATELIC GOODS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET HONGKONG  
[1516]

## INTIMATION

We have just received

new stocks of

DEWAR'S  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, ONE VICTORIA ROAD, C.  
CANTON OFFICE: 111, PRINCE STREET, S.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 21st JANUARY, 1915

## THE STORM CENTRE OF ASIA.

BARON ISHII has returned to Japan from his mission to the United States. The accomplishments of the mission may be summed up in the Lansing-Ishii agreement, which guarantees China's independence and territorial integrity, provides for the maintenance of the "open door," and recognises Japan's "special interests" in China arising from her proximity to the Middle Kingdom. Undoubtedly, no doubt, will say that all this has been done before that China's independence and territorial integrity have been guaranteed time and again by the Powers, and that the "open door" principle has been accepted on each and every occasion it has been mooted. Even "special interests" have not been neglected, though they were formerly known as "spheres of influence," within which, it was supposed, the different nations could move without interfering with each other. The true meaning of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, however, is to be found not in its terms, but in what it implies, namely that China is not in a condition to take care of herself; that she has allowed the reins of authority to pass into other hands, and only exists as a sovereign State by the sufferance of the other Powers. That behind the Lansing-Ishii agreement there is an ulterior design, as some Chinese journalists claim, is obvious—the ulterior design being, on the part of America, to prevent some other Power commanding all China's trade and resources and erecting a tariff wall; and, on the part of Japan, to prevent other nations from getting a bigger share than herself. It is all very well for the Chinese to speak of Japan being the "Prussia of Asia," but it would be much more to the purpose if they spoke of China as "the Balkan States of Asia"—countries torn by rivalries with each other and unable to

see that by their own dissensions they were inviting intervention and providing storm-centres for the future. China to-day is the storm-centre of Asia, and until she recognises that it is not the aggression of other nations which is at fault but her own internal weakness there seems little prospect of any relief for the situation.

The Japanese Government—whatever may be the tone of the Japanese Press—realises that it is not to its interests to have a storm-centre in China and has for some time been strictly on its guard to allay any idea that it is interfering in Chinese politics. In so doing it has met with considerable criticism in the Japanese Press, which seems to take a pleasure in seeing Japan pursue what is called a "stalwart policy" towards her neighbour. One of the latest criticisms of the Japanese Government is that it is favouring the North at the expense of the South and thus prolonging the civil strife in China. The charge, of course, is ridiculous, because while all the other Powers maintain relations with the Government *de facto*, Japan can hardly break away. Short of severing relations altogether, Japan can only maintain her Minister in Peking, which remains the capital and the seat of government. However arbitrary the action of the Northern Tutchins in dissolving the National Assembly and destroying the Constitutional machinery, there has been no clear indication that this action alters the framework of the Republic sufficiently to necessitate a fresh recognition from the Powers. In effect, it is simply a change of Government such as may take place in any Constitutional country.

Nor is it clear how a refusal to recognise the Northern Government would amend the situation. Rather it would seem likely to worsen it by giving artificial encouragement to the Southern leaders to continue their agitation. The tangled skein of Chinese politics is difficult to follow even to those who have studied it for years, but, briefly stated, the position now seems to be a conflict between Northern and Southern ideas as to the framing of a Constitution for China. China has been hunting for five years for a Constitution suitable to her requirements. YUAN SHIH-KAI, acting upon mistaken advice, sought to cut the quest short by establishing a new dynasty. His failure showed that the Chinese people are not prepared to return to the old conditions. On the other hand, the recent *coup d'etat* seems to have been caused by an endeavour of the Constitution-makers to give that measure too democratic a basis by placing in the hands of "the people's representatives" all responsibility and authority. The situation would thus suggest that a compromise is possible—that by the summoning of a new Convention a Constitution may be evolved which will partly meet the wishes of both sides. The South and South-West Provinces, however, insist on the restoration of the old Parliament. If the leaders on both sides really have the good of their country in view they must see that the longer the present conditions continue the greater danger there is to the independence and integrity of the country. There are great hopes for a peaceful and well-governed China, but hardly any for a China where there is no settled government and where a rule of force is maintained.

Messrs. Linstead and Davis have been appointed secretaries and treasurers to the Hongkong Jockey Club.

The names of Dr. Chan Chung-san and Dr. Cheung Wing-tai have been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$50 to the funds of the hospitals from the Park Guild.

H.E. the Governor will distribute the prizes to the boys of the Diocesan School and Orphanage on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

The name of Dr. J. C. Shively has been added to the Dental Register; and that of Mr. Edgar Peters, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that at the expiration of three months from date the Ltd Fat Shing Yarn Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong and Kowloon Garages Co., Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies dissolved.

A Sanitary Board coolie was murdered outside the Western market on Saturday night at about 8 o'clock. He was stabbed in the back by another coolie, who made good his escape.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will be held on February 19th, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, etc.

The next meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held on Wednesday, when the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., will deliver a second lecture on British Malaya, entitled, "Forty Years' Development in the Malay States." This lecture will be open to the public.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, the Hon. Mr. Henry Edward Pollock, K.C., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council for a further period of six years, with effect from the 17th January, 1915.

The ceremony of formally opening the new low-level reservoir at Tai Tam Tuk will be performed by H.E. the Governor on Saturday, February 2nd, at 3.15 p.m. A pier has been erected close to the pumping-station from which the distance to the site of the ceremony is about half-a-mile. Those who wish to be present should, therefore, arrive at the pier not later than 3 p.m. As the distance from Blake Pier is about 10 miles, it will be necessary for launches to start not later than 1.15 p.m.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PRISONERS OF WAR AND THEIR PARCELS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The doubts that have been expressed concerning the ultimate disposal of parcels for Prisoners-of-War call for the publication of such information on the subject as can be gathered by the War Charities Committee.

It should be stated at once that there is no reason to think that Prisoners-of-War do not receive their parcels; and that there is reason to think that they do receive them regularly.

A telegram in the Press not long ago quoted returned Prisoners to the effect that but for their parcels life would have been almost unendurable. Every parcel sent is accompanied by a post-card with a number of printed questions (in addition to some information) which the receiver answers, signs, and returns; and signed post-cards of this nature are received by every mail (through London and the Central Prisoners-of-War Committee) from the Prisoners-of-War who are being supported by the Hongkong Fund. Parcels to each Prisoner-of-War are numbered serially every fortnight, and of this each one is carefully informed. The first printed question on the post-card is: "Do you receive your parcels regularly?" and the answer in a very great majority of cases is simply "Yes." There are a few other replies—"No," "Not regular," "Fairly," "The tinners goods not yet issued, rest correct," and so on, sufficient to give a strong impression that the answers "Yes" are genuine and written under no sort of compulsion, for the complaints of irregularity are of a number and nature only to be expected in a difficult undertaking of this kind. It would appear to be a fair conclusion that parcels despatched duly arrive in good condition, and that the Prisoners-of-War get the benefit of them.

In reply to another of the questions: "Would you like any alteration made in the parcels?" there are various answers. "More soap," is, perhaps, the most common; "Cigarettes and tobacco," very frequent; though one card says: "Do not send cigarettes—we never get them; send tobacco"; and another, "I don't like the brand of cigarettes you send," and "tea" quite common. One man says the bread arrives bad; others that the biscuits get broken; but in almost every case the general condition of the parcel is at least "good."

There is enough originality in all these various answers with just a sufficient number of complaints of irregularity to strengthen still further the impression that the scheme as a whole is working exceedingly well; and it appears, therefore, that there is sufficient justification for the belief that subscriptions to the Prisoners-of-War Fund are well used, and (a point of by no means small importance) used at once in a cause which ranks very high among those which can rightly claim voluntary support.—Yours faithfully,

E. R. HALLIFAX.

(Hon. Sec. War Charities Committee)  
Secretariat for Chinese Affairs,  
Hongkong,  
19th January, 1915.



# THE WAR.

## FURTHER PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

### RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM TO ROUMANIA.

### CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

### GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF BURMA'S RICE TRADE.

### FOOD QUESTION CAUSES ANXIETY.

#### Branco-Belgian Front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### HOSTILE RAIDS FAIL.

LONDON, January 19th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There were several unsuccessful hostile raids last night and this morning at Neuve Chapelle and southward of Lens.

Four hostile aeroplanes were brought down and one was driven down yesterday.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

#### ARTILLERY FIRING AS USUAL.

LONDON, January 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was the usual artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres.

#### The Near East.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH LINE ADVANCED.

LONDON, January 19th.

A Palestine official report states:—Our line was carried forward yesterday to a depth of one mile on a four-mile front in the neighbourhood of Durah, twelve miles northward of Jerusalem.

#### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE QUESTION OF A PEACE CONFERENCE.

##### WILL AGGRAVATE MATTERS.

LONDON, January 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the difficulty of deciding when it was desirable to enter into a Peace Conference. Without putting his head into a noose, he was convinced that a Conference would at present aggravate and not improve matters.

A delegate asked whether President Wilson's reference to the "Freedom of the Seas" was in accord with the views of the British Government.

The Premier replied, emphasising that Great Britain was in a very different position from America or any Continental country. "We must," he said, "guard most carefully against any attempt to interfere with our capacity to protect our shores, shipping and Overseas communications."

A delegate asked what was meant by "re-consideration of the position of Alsace-Lorraine."

The Premier replied that the British people will stand by France, who considered that peace was impossible till the question of Alsace-Lorraine was settled.

[This is the third portion of a message, the first and second of which we have not received up to the time of going to Press.]

#### PRICE OF FISH.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Food Controller has fixed the maximum price at which to retail fish.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

##### THE EX-IMPERIAL FAMILY.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

The *Novoye Vremya* states that the German Peace Delegation requested that the ex-Empress and some other members of the ex-Imperial family, who are related to the Kaiser, be permitted to travel.

Germany's request, which was categorically refused, has caused a decision to bring them to trial immediately.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SERIOUS SITUATION IN THE CAPITAL.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

The gravest apprehensions are entertained as regards the outcome of events to-morrow.

A considerable number of the garrison is certain to support the Pro-Constituents, and it is feared that any collision will be of the most sanguinary character.

The Commissioners are drafting in 2,000 sailors from Kronstadt and Helsingfors for the purpose of posting them in the vicinity of the Tauride Palace, where the Constituent Assembly is holding a meeting.

The few Ukraine delegates who are participating in the opening will read a declaration favouring the formation of a Federal Republic and then leave the Capital.

#### RUSO-ROUMANIAN RELATIONS.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

Relations between the Bolsheviks and Roumania have reached a dangerous pitch.

The Revolutionary Committee of the IXth Russian Army has sent to Roumania a two-hours' ultimatum demanding the free passage of Russian troops through Jassy (the present capital of Roumania).

#### BOLSHEVIKS WILL SUPPRESS OPPOSITION.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

The Bolsheviks have issued a proclamation that they will ruthlessly suppress any opposition from whatever quarter. The Pro-Constituent demonstrators are described as enemies of the people who are striving to bring about the downfall of the Soviets. Workmen and soldiers are ordered to abstain from the demonstrations.

On the other hand, nine Pro-Constituent processions are being organised for a March past the Tauride Palace. They have called on the workmen of Petrograd not to permit assaults on the processions.

The Simeonovsky Guards have declared in favour of the Constituents and the Garrison of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in favour of the Bolsheviks.

#### THE RICE TRADE.

##### A SCHEME FOR MILLERS' PROFITS.

LONDON, January 19th.

The *Times* understands that a scheme has been prepared for the control of the rice trade by which the Government will fix the price payable by millers for paddy and the price at which it will take milled rice, leaving a margin between the two prices to enable the millers to earn a profit.

It is understood that native cultivators will be assured a very satisfactory price.

The exportable surplus is estimated at 2,850,000 tons. Only a portion will be required for the United Kingdom. The millers will be empowered to dispose of the remainder by licence.

[This scheme refers to the Burma rice trade.]

#### THE KING OF ROUMANIA.

##### ARREST ORDERED BY COMMISSIONERS.

PETROGRAD, January 19th.

It is confirmed that the People's Commissioners have ordered the arrest of the King of Roumania.

#### CONTROL OF FOOD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

##### CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

LONDON, January 18th.

Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, speaking at the Aldwych Club, said the great difficulty was due to falling imports and the necessity of feeding the Army from these. We had reached the stage where the Germans were two years ago. He was endeavouring to secure equality of sacrifice. The meat consumption in the next few months must be considerably reduced.

There was no prospect of a meat famine, there being only 5 per cent. less cattle in the country compared with the figures for June last year. There was cause for anxiety but not alarm.

As regards bread supplies, the bread would be darker in future. When compulsory rationing came in the consumer would get 30 per cent. more than the Germans.

Lord Rhonda deprecated setting class against class, but respecting the complaints of extravagance in the West End he was of the opinion that the rich and the middle-classes had reduced consumption more than the wage earner.

#### SUPPLIES OF TEA.

LONDON, January 19th.

Over 3,000,000 lbs. of tea were ballotted for to-day.

It is understood that next week's ballot will include some Government tea acquired in India and Ceylon under the new purchase scheme.

#### STOCKS OF CHINA TEA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

##### ONLY QUARTER MILLION POUNDS.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Food Ministry states that there are only a quarter million pounds of China tea in stock. Stocks are being taken to distribute this.

#### INDIAN COFFEE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, January 19th.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees asked whether the shipment of coffee from Mombassa was permitted while coffee from South Indian ports was held up, awaiting freight, also whether coffee and merchandise from the Malabar Coast were held up on the Coromandel Coast.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money replied that shipments were dependent upon the uncertain contingency of available space, and feared that it was impossible to avoid the inequalities as mentioned. There was no likelihood of any improvement.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

##### WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, January 19th.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's weekly silver market report is as follows:—

The market is easier in tone with supplies more plentiful and more keenness for New Year trade. The demand seems to have momentarily abated.

#### EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19th.

In November the exports of silver amounted to 2,394,000 ounces. For the year the exports are estimated at 50,000,000 ounces.

LONDON, January 19th.

Silver is quoted at 44½d., with more offering.

The market is quiet.

(Continued on page 5.)

#### SUN-SCREENING TO CHANGE THE COLOUR OF FLOWERS.

Intensive culture by proper use of sunlight can quadruple the amount of certain crops, according to Colonel H. E. Rawson, who lectured on "The Sun as an Empire Builder" before the Royal Colonial Institute recently.

He described experiments of his own in forcing plants from certain effects of sunlight, and showed that he had quite changed their character. He produced an entirely unknown purple nasturtium. Variegated flowers, splashed with mauve, brown, and green were all produced on the same plant, and in one case he cultivated a branch of crimson blossoms on a plant where all the rest of the flowers were scarlet.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### MEDICAL COMMISSION RETURNING FROM THE PLAGUE AREA.

PEKING, January 19th.

Drs. Wu Lien-teh, Lewis and Eckfeldt are returning to Peking from Fengchen owing to enforced inactivity.

Three plague cases occurred at Fengchen among soldiers arriving from Kwei Hua-cheng.

The Plague Commission are considering the appointment of a medico to replace Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

Supplies are being forwarded by doctors from Peking.

Cases have now appeared at Taichow on the Chengetai Railway.

#### THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN SIBERIA.

Much interest is manifested in the conference convened at Blagovoschensk on January 23rd for the organisation of self-government in the Eastern Siberian provinces. These approve of a continuance of the war and association with the *Entente*. Ultimately it is hoped to include the Western Provinces.

#### CHINA TAKING A HAND.

A Harbin telegram states that the Chinese Customs are undertaking the inspection of passports on the Chinese Eastern Railway in order to prevent German prisoners from escaping into Chinese territory. The Customs have also placed an embargo on the export of cereals to Russia, so as to prevent Germany from obtaining supplies through the Maximalists.

#### DOMESTIC POLITICS.

The Peking Government has telegraphed to Li Shun urging him to remain as mediator with the South.

The report that Li Yuan-hung, the ex-President, is at Nanking is unfounded. He is still in Tientsin.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

#### LUK WING-TING'S VIEWS.

SHANGHAI, January 20th.

Luk Wing-ting has wired to Li Chun demanding the restoration of the old Parliament and approving the resignation of the ex-President Li Yuan-hung.

#### LI CHUN'S RESIGNATION REFUSED.

Li Chun has resigned the Tuchunship of Kiang-su again, and recommended Tai Hsih-yuan as his successor, but the President will not accept the resignation.

Chang Hwai-tse, Ni Sze-chung, Yang Shen-tsh, and Lu Yuan-hsiang, also wired to the President asking him to stop Li Chun from retiring.

#### ENEMY TRADING REGULATIONS.

A cabinet meeting on the 17th inst. decided to issue regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy.

#### ANOTHER SUGGESTED SETTLEMENT.

Chen Kwang-yuan approves of the restoration of Parliament under the following conditions:—(1) Feng Kuochang succeed to the Presidency, (2) Wong Shi-chen's cabinet be approved, (3) impartial Constitution be drafted, and (4) the Tuchun's party be not censured.

#### WHO GETS IT.

Sir L. Chiozza Money, in reply to Mr. Houston, who asked in the House of Commons if he could account for the price of coal in Italy, which cost the private consumer £24 per ton or thereabouts, said that the cost of coal delivered at an Italian port might be taken as 60s. 6d., exclusive of war risk, which was borne by the Italian Government.

Mr. Houston asked if steps would be taken to inform the people of Italy that it is not the British Government or British shipowners or British coalowners who are responsible for the high price of coal in Italy, and Sir Henry Dalziel asked who received the difference between 60s. 6d. and £24, but Sir L. Chiozza Money was unable to add to his answer.

#### CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 20th.

#### THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN HUNAN.

The Tuchun has received a telegram from Tam Hsiang-ming, the Chief-Commander in Hunan, stating that Northern troops in A-chow (Hunan) are preparing to attack the Southerners. He has accordingly despatched strong reinforcements to meet the attack. Tam added that the expeditionary forces in Hunan consist of 43 regiments of Kwang-si troops and 16 regiments of Canton troops, and would be enough to meet the Northerners. The 5th Army in Canton, which it was proposed to send to Hunan, had better be employed, therefore, to oppose General Lung's troops.

#### FALL AND RECAPTURE OF KWONG HOI CITY.

The authorities have received reports stating that Kwong-Hoi city, in the Tai-shan district, has been occupied by bandits, who declared themselves Lung's supporters. Soldiers and police were defeated and disarmed, and over 30 soldiers were killed in action. Numerous gentry are interned and are being forced to raise funds for the bandits' expenses. Notices to recruit are exhibited everywhere, and the district city is said to be attacked from two directions. We learn from a military leader, however, that Kwong-hoi city was re-conquered by Lam Fu yesterday, and the bandits were dispersed, part of them surrendering and part escaping.

#### RAILWAY ROBBERY.

It is reported that the express train on the Yue-Hon Railway was attacked by a gang of robbers at Sam-Hang on the 17th inst. Over 20 passengers were wounded and everything was seized. It was dark at the time, and the robbers made good their escape with booty worth over \$10,000 in money and goods.

#### WU LING-SUN SUPPORTS GENERAL LUNG.

Wu Ling-sun, who was Military and Naval Inspector when General Lung was military Governor in Canton, has asked General Lung's permission to lead an army to attack some of the adjacent districts of Yeung-Kong. Lung has agreed and appointed him Chief Commander of Yeung-Kong. It is reported that Wu's troops are approaching the Yan-Ping district in full force.

#### TUCHUN'S MILITARY POWER INCREASED.

The Tuchun, Mok Wing-sun, has received a telegram from General Luk stating that in addition to the three regiments sent for the protection of Canton a few days ago, there are two regiments of Kwong-si troops on their way to Canton. It is stated that the Tuchun's military power has been greatly increased since after the bombardment of the city.

#### PURCHASE OF FIRE FLOATS PROPOSED.

Owing to recent serious fire in Canton, the Commissioner of Customs has proposed the purchase of a few launches, fitted with water-pumps, to deal with such outbreaks in future. The proposal and estimates for this purpose have been sent to the Civil Governor.

#### THE "COURT CARDS."

The "Court Cards" are paying a welcome return visit to the Colony, and opened their season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening. The entertainment provided was of course similar in character to those which they have given on previous occasions in Hongkong—an entertainment of a pleasing variety order—but those who have seen this no fear that at a second attendance there will simply be a repetition of songs and musical numbers already grown familiar. Practically all the items have been changed, and whatever other criticism might be offered it certainly cannot be said that the "Court Cards" are willing to rest upon their laurels and present stale programmes. Throughout the East they have gained an enviable reputation for their ability to provide a dainty and light musical *petit pourri*, and this is an asset which they make it their especial care not to lose.

Mr. Warwick himself now takes the part of the "Joker," but the other members of the Company are the same as in the Autumn. Altogether there are only six, but they are clever and versatile enough to keep their audience thoroughly amused for the full two hours and a half. The three ladies of the troupe—Miss Vio Parsons, Miss Dorothy Grace and Miss Rosina Palmerston—are, as is known, extremely good. They can play and sing equally well. Mr. George Titchener is as much in evidence and provokes as much laughter as his rival the "Joker," and Mr. Albert Keats, although he spends most of his time at the piano, can when the occasion requires, take his place on equal terms with his colleagues.

To sum up, in the terms of one of their own advertisements, the "Court Cards" entertainments "are quite innocuous and may be relied upon not to offend the most strictly trained parents." It would certainly be no exaggeration if it were added that they can always be relied upon to please.

#### THAT POSTER!

In a certain Eastern city,  
Quite romantic, proud and pretty,  
There's a poster you may happen to observe,  
Whose perplexing, grave restriction  
In the import of its diction  
Is inclined to touch the stolid gazer's nerve!

For without due preparation  
For the mystic intimation,  
It proclaims itself a Private piece of news;  
By the which we gather clearly  
That the solemn lines are really  
Not intended for the stranger to peruse!

Which, of course, that stranger quickly  
Strives to do, and boldly, thickly,  
Gleams one tragic word among the bright  
array;  
And he starts, and groans, to see there—  
Ah! What might have been a "g" there!  
But (oh! shades of all orthographers) 'tis  
"j"!

Now, quite apropos the question  
Comes a timid, meek suggestion  
(Oh! if only it could reach the Powers-that-  
Be!)

When a notice must be printed  
And its privacy be hinted,  
Why not paste it upside down for us to read?

You'll observe, the situation  
Would be plain to all creation,  
And the spelling would not matter in the  
least;

What a foretaste of Nirvana!  
Not to have to grasp and garner  
Dull old Webster in this leisure-loving East!

But postscriptum let me mention  
That the laudable intention  
Of these Private Proceedings warwards claims  
all praise;

And we'll some day learn the reason  
Why publicity is treason  
In a public poster prodigal of "j's."

G. J.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1918.

#### UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

##### ANNUAL DINNER OF ST. JOHN'S HALL.

The second annual dinner in connection with St. John's Hall (Hongkong University) was held on Friday evening. The Warden (the Rev. C. B. Shanu) presided over a gathering of 60 students and friends, the guests including the Bishop of Victoria, Mr. J. E. Wood, Professors Hinton and Earle, Messrs. Marley and Redmond, the Rev. G. E. S. Updell, and others.

In proposing "St. John's Hall," the Bishop said he believed the first steps for the promotion of St. John's Hall were taken in Liverpool just after Sir F. Lugard had mooted the idea of the University. The Bishop's friends were invited to contribute to the building of the Hostel which, Sir Frederick had suggested to the Church Missionary Society, might very well be opened to extend the influence amongst their students from St. Stephen's and St. Paul's Colleges. The result was the beginning of an effort which resulted in the completion of their present building.

He would remind them of the very keen interest Sir F. Lugard took in that Hall, and how he felt it would have a very important part to play and be an integral part of the University; in fact, Sir Frederick went to Liverpool and spoke at a very large public meeting in the interest of St. John's Hall. The Bishop thought the Hall had been extremely fortunate in the gentlemen appointed Warden by the C.M.S. from time to time. To be head of such a place required a man of excellent qualifications, and they were fortunate in their present Warden, who was doing excellent work. Reference was made to the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, who for a time had been Acting-Warden and had now gone to render service to his country in the present great conflict. China, the Bishop said, needed men of good education and men of fixed principles; men, also, of high integrity; and he believed that St. John's Hall was doing no small part in training such men for the welfare of the country and the good of the world. (Applause.)

The Rev. C. B. Shanu replied. The toast of "The Visitors" was submitted in happy vein by Mr. Tai Gan Tin and replied to in a humorous speech by Professor Hinton. During the evening Chinese and European music was rendered and much enjoyed. Mr. Faulkner was responsible for an effective lighting scheme.



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Chosen.		
Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
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HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.		
Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
Tonkin Provinces.	Quinton.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.		
Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
Batavia.	Labuan.	
Sarawak.	Labuan.	
Brunei.	British North Borneo.	
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MALAY STATES.		
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Negeri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Trengganu.	Perlis.
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
	Protr.	Welladay.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Pidang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
	East Coast of Sumatra.	

NETHERLANDS INDIA.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Pidang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
	East Coast of Sumatra.	

OFFICES OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Pidang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
	East Coast of Sumatra.	

OFFICES OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.		
Batavia.	Samarang.	Pidang.
Buitenzorg.	Sourabaya.	Macassar.
	East Coast of Sumatra.	

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### "THE PEOPLE MUST GO ON OR GO UNDER."

PREMIER'S SPEECH TO REPRESENTATIVES OF TRADE UNIONS.

LONDON, January 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing representatives of the Trade Unions affected by the Man-Power Bill, paid a tribute to the way in which they had met the Government. A spirit of complete frankness characterised both sides, resulting in clearing misunderstandings. The Premier reiterated that the only alternatives to the proposals of the Bill were the raising of the age-limit, as in Austria, where it is 45, or the sending back of wounded men. It would be folly to withdraw men from industry an hour sooner than necessary; but it would be treason to the country, to democracy, and to the cause of freedom, if, when need arose, we did not make the demand. (Cheers.)

The Premier continued—"I assume that in your hearts you believe the warnings declared by the great Labour Conference to represent the minimum of justice which could possibly be acceptable; but if we are unable to defeat the German forces, if we are unable to resist the military power of Prussia, is there a man here possessed with intelligence who believes that one of your terms, even the least of them, will be enforced? (Cheers.) I am not talking of the demands of Imperialists, nor of the demands of extreme war men who want to annex the earth and all the heavenly firmament. I am talking of the moderate demands of the most pacifist soul in this assembly. Go to Hindenburg with them, and try to cash that cheque at the Hindenburg Bank. It will be returned dishonoured. Whatever terms are submitted by any pacifist in these lands, you won't get them cashed by Ludendorff or the Kaiser or any of these magistrates—not one of them, unless you have got the power to enforce them." (Cheers.)

He, the speaker, and President Wilson, without previous consultation, had laid down what was substantially the same programme of demands for the termination of the war. There had been no response from any man in any position in Germany indicating that the rulers of Germany desired to approach the problem in a spirit of equity. We demanded the restoration of Belgium. Would any of his hearers make peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and reparation for its wrongs? (Shouts of "No!")

Germany's only answer to that demand came from the soul of von Tirpitz, who replied: "Never." He, the speaker, demanded reconsideration of the wrong of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany answered "Never." The programme had been proclaimed throughout the Allied countries and criticism was hardly heard except from a few who wished Mr. Lloyd George had made more extreme demands. The Socialists of France, Italy and Great Britain had mainly accepted the demands as very fair.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that he would not have the war for a second on his soul if he could stop it honourably. He urged those especially who thought we were responsible for perpetuating the horror of war to consider the reception of our demands in Germany, where the only comment had been: "Behold, how England is weakening. Go on and they will come down again. When he suggested that Mesopotamia and Palestine should never be restored to the tyranny of the Turk Germany answered: "We will go on until they are restored."

The Premier emphasised that not a single condition contained in the British Trade Union war-aim had met with any authoritative response from Germany. It was very significant that there had been no civilian answer from Germany at all (Hear, hear). Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's speeches had been thoroughly discussed in the German papers, but no civilian minister had said a word. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff had been very hurriedly summoned to confer at Berlin, but Baron Kuehlmann was not allowed to speak. That meant that Prussian military power was dominant. Germany's answer to Civilisation would be given from the cannon's mouth. It would be a mistake to harbour any delusions.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said—"Let us talk quite freely here amongst ourselves. You might as well stop fighting unless you are going to do it well. Unless you are going to do it with all your might it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years." (Cheers.) Unless we are going to do it well let us stop it. There is no alternative. You have either got

to put your whole strength into it or just do what is done in the Russian Army and tell those brave fellows they can go home whenever they like.

"If there are men who say they won't go into the trenches, the men in the trenches will have the right to say: 'Neither will we remain here.' (Cheers.) That would end the war; but what sort of end? When the Russian soldiers ceased fighting and fraternised and simply talked of great ideals and principles to the German Army the Germans did not retreat, but took Riga and the islands. Fraternisation did not prevent the Germans from marching forward, and if Petrograd were nearer they would have had that too. Unless we are prepared to stand up to the whole might of the powers now dominating Germany, you will find democracy in Europe at the mercy of the cruellest military autocracy the world has ever seen. If you sent Hindenburg a peace delegation he would just mock at your request that he should go into Belgium. He would say in his heart: 'You cannot turn me out of Belgium with Trade Union resolutions. The answer will turn you out of Belgium with Trade Union guns and with Trade Unionists behind them.' (Cheers.) They have already broken this line, but let us harbour no delusion. No democracy ever long survived its adherents' failure to be ready to die for it. My appeal to you is: Last night the House of Commons carried this measure without dissent. Democracy, in plain terms, is government by the majority of the people. It is a fundamental principle of the principles of Democracy if one profession, one trade, one section, one class of the community claims immunity from the obligations imposed upon the rest. (Cheers.) That is setting up a new aristocracy. You and I in the past fought against privilege. I hope we are fighting on the same side again. We are fighting now against the military caste privilege. Democracy means that everyone must merge his privileges and rights in a common stock.

A voice—And wealth?  
The Premier—Certainly.

"If any man standing in my place can find an honourable and equitable way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for Heaven's sake let him tell me. My own conviction is that the people must either go on or go under." (Applause.)

A. S. E. DECLINE TO PARTICIPATE IN MAN-POWER CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 19th.

The official correspondence shows that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers declined to participate in the Man-Power Conference, and the Government declined to consult it separately.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION

AMENDMENT TO ENFORCE COM-  
PULSION REJECTED.

LONDON, January 18th.

In the House of Commons, an amendment was moved on the second reading of the Military Service Bill to enforce compulsion in Ireland, but it was rejected by 136 votes to 48.

Sir Auckland Geddes said the application of compulsion to Ireland would not help on the war. Even if such a measure were adopted, it would be months before the effects were felt. He approached the question unbiased, without any political past, and he came to the conclusion that it would be folly from the point of view of the war to suggest conscription for Ireland.

Mr. Asquith, following, questioned whether the size of the Home defence forces was not excessive. He advocated, firstly, the sending to the Front of considerable numbers therefrom; secondly, the further coming out of fit fighters who were behind the lines, in order to replenish the depleted units which had fallen considerably below effective strength; thirdly, the increasing of the existing numbers employed on ship-building, which was the primary of all our necessities.

Mr. Lloyd George interposed—I will give that assurance. We regard ship-building as the primary necessity.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith pleaded the cause of retaining a sufficiency of young skilled workers upon munitions. Throughout the land there was no more hanging back from the Army than ever there had been in any previous stage of the war. The temper of the people required no stimulus. It was constant, resolute and unwavering.

SECRET SESSION.

Mr. Hogge said the 450,000 men mentioned by Sir Auckland Geddes was a mere fleecy compared with the numbers actually required. He stated that he desired to ask a number of questions, whereupon the House went into Secret Session.

LATER.

An official message states that at a Secret Session of the House of Commons, the Prime Minister spoke. The second reading of the Man-Power Bill was then carried without a division. The Bill was committed to a committee of the whole House.

PRESS COMMENT.

The papers emphasise the unanimity in favour of the man-power problem, pointing out that there was not a single amendment hostile to the measure. They declare that the people are doubtful whether the best use is being made of our resources.

The Daily Mail says the difficulties of Sir Auckland Geddes would be lessened if the country were assumed that the huge war machine is being run with a minimum of waste and improvidence.

The Daily News supposition is that the proposals arise almost entirely from the fog of mistrust in which their past record has enveloped the Government.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTRATION SCHEME.

KEEPING TRACE OF BOYS AND  
DISABLED MEN.

LONDON, January 18th.

In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the National Registration Amendment Bill, Mr. Haynes Fisher explained that it provided for the registration of 750,000 lads between 15 and 17 who are at present unregistered and who are most useful industrially.

It also proposed to register sailors and soldiers so that thousands of disabled men might be utilised to the fullest extent industrially.

The Food Controller could also obtain much information from the new register, which would also apply to many vital statistics.

ISSUE OF PREMIUM BONDS.  
CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION  
NOT ADVISED.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Committee on Premium Bonds reports that it does not advise the issue of premium bonds until further efforts are made to render the present issues attractive to investors.

The Committee admits that a considerable untapped source of investment might be secured by premium bonds, but doubts whether the total thus obtainable would justify the undesirable controversial legislation.

GREAT BRITAIN AND  
HOLLAND.

MR. BALFOUR'S DELICATE HINT.

LONDON, January 18th.

A White Paper containing Anglo-Dutch correspondence which shows that the Dutch Minister on October 28th claimed compensation for the loss of the ships *Zilver* and *Berthine* through enemy submarine action, they were compelled to proceed to a British port when voyaging from French West Africa.

Mr. Balfour, replying, denies liability for loss of neutrals by German illegality. He adds that the action of a neutral nation, which apparently does not protest, such submarine action and combines its efforts to presenting claims against Great Britain, is inconsistent with neutrality. He says it is difficult to characterise such action by a professedly friendly Power with due regard to diplomatic amenities.

The Dutch Minister, writing on Dec. 17th, contests the British claim to bring a neutral vessel into port in any circumstances; therefore, he is unable to waive the claim for compensation.

Mr. Balfour, replying on December 31st, repeats his inability to entertain the claim.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.  
THE FUEL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.

Mr. Garfield's Fuel Order has been signed by President Wilson. The temporary closing down of certain industries has evoked a storm of protest.

REASONS FOR DRASTIC ACTION.

Mr. Garfield explains that the necessity of moving ships has compelled drastic action. He says that a national calamity can only be averted by concentrating on coal. In the great centres of industry the population is clearing off immense accumulations, and freight is choking the railways.

He says there will be no interruption in the exports of food, etc., to the Allies. The newspapers express amazement at the Order. Four of the leading New York daily newspapers telegraphed to President Wilson, describing the Order as calamitous, dislocating industry and throwing millions out of employment.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE  
NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSALS REJECTED  
BY GERMANY.

LONDON, January 18th.

A wireless message states that the Central Powers have rejected the Russian proposals cabled on January 15th, and have refused to withdraw their troops from the occupied territories during the war. They agree to the people's voting through elected bodies, but state that a referendum is impracticable.

GERMAN MISREPRESENTATIONS.

LONDON, January 18th.

A Russian message by wireless states that M. Trotsky, in a proclamation, accuses the Germans of misrepresenting the Brest-Litovsk proceedings with the intention of misleading the German public.

THE CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

ANARCHY IN THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, January 18th.

A Russian message received by wireless states that the People's Commissioners for Food and Communications draw attention to the disorders and excesses at railway stations committed by soldiers and others. They declare that the railways are in the mob's power.

This state of anarchy has disorganised the transport service, preventing supplies being sent to the starving regions and to the Armies. They summon the Councils to take the most drastic measures to establish order.

PASSENGER TRAINS CEASE  
RUNNING.

The People's Commissioners announce the stoppage of main line passenger trains on numerous railways from January 20th to February 1st and owing to the urgency of transporting food to the front and to Moscow and Petrograd.

## RECOGNITION OF BOLSHIEVICS URGENT.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Daily Mail Correspondent at Petrograd urges Allied formal recognition of the Bolsheviki, declaring that the visit of nineteen diplomats to demand from M. Lenin the release of the Roumanian Minister amounts to recognition.

BOLSHIEVICS HOLD VLADIVO.  
STOCK-HARBIN TELEGRAPHS.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Daily Mail Correspondent at Tientsin states that the telegraphs between Vladivostok and Harbin are in the hands of the Bolsheviki. Several ships are ready to remove Japanese residents.

ROUMANIA AND RUSSIA.  
ROUMANIANS DISARM 15,000  
BOLSHIEVICS.

The Roumanian authorities inform Reuter's Agency that the Bolsheviki ultimatum refers to the ringleaders of a Bolshevik plot to seize the Roumanian Royal Family and members of the Government and to assassinate General Tchoubaichev. The latter captured the ringleaders, whilst the Roumanian Army disarmed 15,000 Bolsheviki irregulars.

The Roumanians have carefully refrained from fighting the Bolsheviki, but will not tolerate any action by foreign troops in Roumania against the Roumanian Royal Family, the Government or the people. Roumanian divisions are now watching Russian deserters, who are pillaging and burning villages in Roumania.

The King of Roumania and his family are still at Jassy. The Roumanians are most loyal to them and the Allies.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

LONDON, January 18th.

Lloyd's report that the *Ungeni* has been missing since the beginning of November. A number of bodies, supposed to be those of members of the crew, have been washed up.

The Captain of the *Tailhook* *Maru* states that his vessel sank off Cape Molino after a collision on December 14th.

THE WAR ON HOSPITAL  
SHIPS.

REPRESENTATIONS TO SPAIN.

LONDON, January 18th.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British Government has made representations to Spain with regard to the sinking of the *Kewa*.

GERMAN OFFICER ADMITS LIES.

A German officer who is a prisoner in England, has been confronted with a statement in his book that he had seen guns and troops on a British hospital ship. He has frankly admitted that his statement was entirely unfounded.

FURTHER EXPOSURE.

The Admiralty announces that a German wireless message states that the English themselves, according to the *Daily Chronicle* of December 11th, admit that hospital ships are used for the transport of troops.

The Admiralty says the so-called admission is a deliberate false statement by Miss Ethel Marsh, for which she was sentenced at Portsmouth to a month's imprisonment. The public should know the grounds on which the German war on wounded men is admittedly based.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 17th.

The silver is quiet.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.  
ENEMY RAILWAYS BOMBED.

LONDON, January 18th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a report, states: "The enemy mined a post east of Epehy. A few of our men are missing. Aeroplanes last night, despite the bad weather, bombed large railways at Bornsdorf, thirty miles south-east of Metz, also a railway south of Metz. All our machines returned."

In a later report, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states there is nothing to report.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS  
WRECKED.

LONDON, January 18th.

The Admiralty announces that two British destroyers on the night of the 12th instant, were totally wrecked off the coast of Scotland in a violent gale and heavy snowstorm.

NOTABLE NAVAL PROMOTION.

LONDON, January 18th.

Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, the hero of the *Arcturion* action in August, 1914, has been promoted Rear-Admiral. Rear-Admiral Tyrwhitt was promoted over forty-nine officers.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, January 18th.







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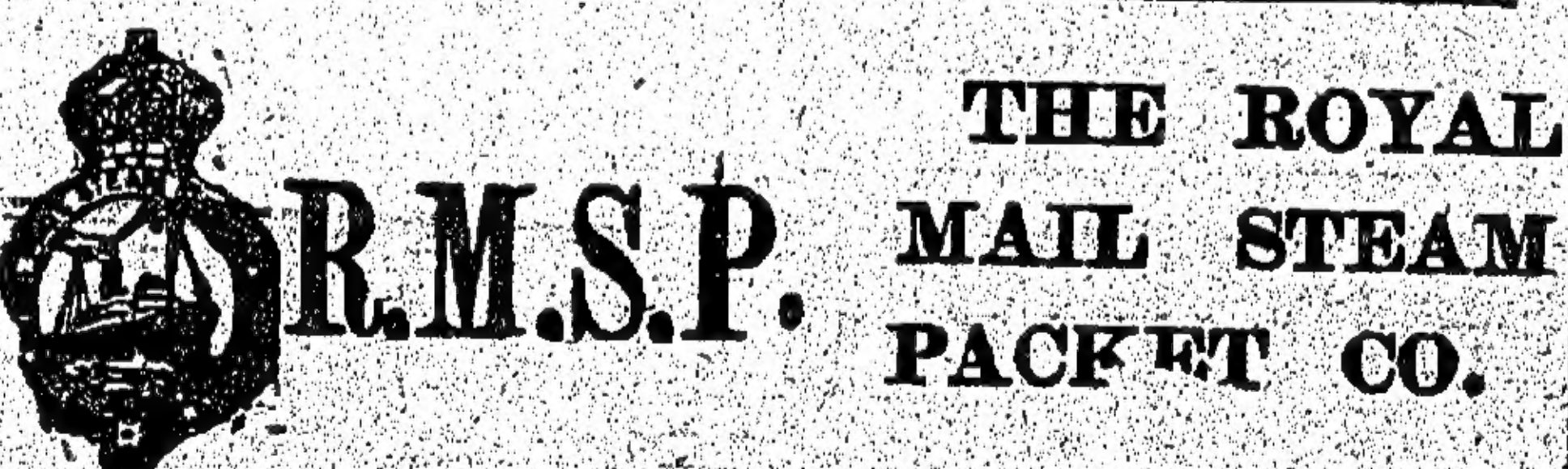
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Engines: **TAIKOO DOCK**  
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## WEATHER REPORT

January 20th at 11:30. No returns from Japan, Yankton, and Lido-China. The anti-cyclone has again strengthened and slightly to moderate increase of pressure have occurred at all reporting stations.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.63 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: Force: Fresh; sun.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. wind, fresh; sun.

Permosa Channel: North wind, strong.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo: The same as above, No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo: The same as above, No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

20th JANUARY, A.M.

Station	Ice	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
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Vladivostok	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Nagasaki	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Yokohama	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Kobe	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Shanghai	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Amoy	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Swatow	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Tientsin	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Kobe	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Yokohama	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Nagasaki	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Vladivostok	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Nagasaki	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Yokohama	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Kobe	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Shanghai	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Amoy	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Swatow	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Tientsin	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Kobe	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Yokohama	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Vladivostok	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Nagasaki	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Yokohama	—	30.37	45	88	SW	7	b
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Kobe	—	30.37	45	88
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## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & EVERETT STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGHONG"	On 21st Jan. Noon.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 22nd Jan. Noon.	
"A. N. H. A."	"SHANTUNG"	On 24th Jan. 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 26th Jan. 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 29th Jan. 3 P.M.	

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
TELEPHONE 38, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR  
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 3 to 16 Days).

"BAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 29th Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kake Fing).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
DAVID SARROON & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	1917	1917	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS, DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

RR

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.	about	about	about	about

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DICKSON, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be assigned. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to  
R. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and  
YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUMAMARU Capt. Inada 16,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.
	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu 15,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Jan. at 11 A.M.
	IYO MARU Capt. Takano 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Doki 8,000	SATURDAY, 26th Jan.
	Ceylon MARU Capt. Tada 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Inada 8,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Jan.
	TENSHIN MARU Capt. Taniguchi 8,000	THURSDAY, 24th Jan.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES. 22nd Jan. at Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED. 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	SAT. 26th Feb.
FEBSIA MARU	8,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT. 9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Febsia Maru" call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.  
(THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.)

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,500 "
SEIVO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,  
Kia's Building.

TELEPHONE 3274 and 3275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

P. THOMAS, Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
TELEPHONE 740.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 3 P.M.
"OCEANO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 23rd Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. One land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sunda and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSA LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"JOSEPH MARU" ... TUESDAY, 22nd Jan. at 8 A.M.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 27th Jan. at 10 A.M.

These Formosa Line's will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 75 will be fixed.  
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 26 and APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNDEPARTED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTNER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Building, Lee House Street.



